

Working together, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality continue to coordinate with local, state and federal officials to address the human health and environmental impacts of Hurricane Harvey and its aftermath, especially the water systems in the affected areas. The TCEQ has approximately 500 people and EPA has 263 people assisting in response to this natural disaster.

As part of this coordination, a Unified Command was established between the EPA, the TCEQ, the General Land Office, and the U.S. Coast Guard to oversee all emergency response efforts. This Unified Command is supported by three operational branches in Corpus Christi, Houston, and Port Arthur. In addition to the EPA, the TCEQ, the GLO, and the USCG, multiple agencies and groups are supporting each of the operational branches, including the Texas National Guard, 6th Civil Support Team; the Arkansas National Guard, 61st Civil Support Team; the Oklahoma Task Force 1; and the Texas State Guard Engineering Group. Branch personnel are working to continuously monitor water and wastewater systems, as well as assess spills or discharges as a result of the storm.

As of Thursday Sept 14, the following information is available:

Drinking Water:

TALKING POINT: TEXAS LEADERSHIP AND PREPAREDNESS IS DEMONSTRATED BY ITS RESILIENCY IN RESTORING SERVICES QUICKLY. LESS THAN 1 PERCENT OF TEXAS' DRINKING WATER SYSTEMS ARE NOT OPERATING WITHIN TWO WEEKS OF THE HURRICANE.

To date, about 2,238 drinking water systems have been affected by Harvey. Of those: 2,014 systems are fully operational, 77 have boil-water notices, and 19 are shut down. Both the EPA and the TCEQ are contacting remaining systems to gather updated information of their status. Assistance teams are in the field working directly with system operators to expedite getting systems back to operational status.

Wastewater and Sewage:

TALKING POINT: TEXAS LEADERSHIP AND PREPAREDNESS IS DEMONSTRATED BY ITS RESILIENCY IN RESTORING SERVICES QUICKLY. LESS THAN 3 PERCENT OF TEXAS' WASTEWATER PLANTS ARE NOT OPERATING WITHIN TWO WEEKS OF THE HURRICANE.

The TCEQ has made contact with 1,219 wastewater treatment plants in the 58 counties within the Governor's Disaster Declaration. Of those, 31 are inoperable in the affected counties. The agencies are aware that releases of wastewater from sanitary sewers are occurring as a result of the historic flooding and are actively working to monitor facilities that have reported spills. Additionally, the agencies are conducting outreach and providing technical guidance to all other wastewater facilities in flood-impacted areas. Assistance teams will continue to be deployed to work directly with system operators to expedite getting systems back to operational status.

On September 12, EPA approved the Texas Water Development Board proposed approaches to utilize State Revolving Funds from EPA to address immediate recovery and future resiliency efforts in Texas.

Flood Water:

TALKING POINT: Avoid unnecessary contact with flood water.

Water quality sampling will be focused on industrial facilities and hazardous waste sites. Floodwaters contain many hazards, including bacteria and other contaminants. Precautions should be taken by anyone involved in cleanup activities or any others who may be exposed to flood waters. These precautions include heeding all warnings from local and state authorities regarding safety advisories. In addition to the drowning hazards of wading, swimming, or driving in swift floodwaters, these waters can carry large objects that are not always readily visible that can cause injuries to those in the water. Other potential hazards include downed power lines and possible injuries inflicted by animals displaced by the floodwaters.

Critical Water Infrastructure:

TALKING POINT: THE STORM HAD MINIMAL IMPACTS ON TEXAS FLOOD CONTROL INFRASTRUCTURE THAT IS DESIGNED TO CONTROL FLOOD WATERS IN THE STATE – WITH ONLY ABOUT 4 PERCENT OF THE SYSTEM REPORTING DAMAGE.

The TCEQ has made contact with the owners of the 340 dams in the impacted areas. There are 15 dams that have reported some type of damage. There have been no reports of downstream damage or loss of life. The TCEQ will be meeting with affected dam owners in the next week.

Superfund Sites:

TALKING POINT: BY THE END OF TODAY, WE WILL HAVE SAMPLED ALL 43 SUPERFUNDS IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA. WE ARE ALREADY RECEIVING PRELIMINARY DATA ON THE TEXAS SITES AND SO FAR POST-HURRICANE CONDITIONS AT EVERY SITE ARE CONSISTENT WITH OUR HISTORICAL INFORMATION. WE CONTINUE TO OVERSEE WORK AT BOTH SAN JACINTO WASTE PITS AND US OIL RECOVERY TO MAKE CERTAIN ANY DAMAGE FROM THE HURRICANE IS ADDRESSED.

The EPA and the TCEQ continue to get updates about the status of specific sites from the parties responsible for ongoing cleanup of the sites. The TCEQ has completed the assessment of all 17 state Superfund sites in the affected area. There were no major issues noted. The TCEQ will continue to monitor sites to ensure no further action is needed in regards to the storm.

The EPA completed site assessments at all 43 Superfund sites affected by the storm. Of these sites, two (San Jacinto Waste Pits and U.S. Oil Recovery) require additional assessment efforts.

The EPA or responsible parties have completed sampling the 34 Superfund sites in Texas and will finish sampling the 9 site in Louisiana tomorrow. Post-hurricane Superfund site summaries based on preliminary data results are being released. Final quality assured data will be available within two weeks.

- **San Jacinto Waste Pits**

Underwater inspections by the EPA Dive Team at the San Jacinto Waste Pits site started this week and are continuing. No final determinations have been made by the Dive Team and their assessment is on-

going. Repairs are underway on armored layer of the cap continue. The security cameras have not been restored and repairs are on-going.

- **Highlands Acid Pits – Groundwater**

Post-Hurricane Harvey conditions of groundwater at Highlands Acid Pit is consistent with historical site conditions that existed before the hurricane made landfall.

On September 10, 2017 groundwater was collected and analyzed for volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile compounds to evaluate the potential effects from Hurricane Harvey. No semi-volatile compounds were detected in groundwater. Benzene was the only volatile organic compound at 156 µg/L. The sample results for benzene are from the middle aquifer at the site and are consistent with historic data. Analytical results from the middle aquifer are known to exceed the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and action levels. Ongoing groundwater monitoring, semiannual sampling, and five-year review are conducted. The site remedy is operating as intended, and the remedy will be protective of human health and the environment in the long term provided operation and maintenance activities, including the groundwater monitoring program.

The 3.3-acre Highland Acid Pit site is located in Highlands in Harris County, Texas, on a peninsula in the San Jacinto River 10-year floodplain. Early in the 1950s, the area received an unknown quantity of industrial waste sludge, believed to be spent sulfuric acid, from oil and gas refining processes. The waste disposal activities contaminated soil and groundwater with hazardous chemicals. Following cleanup, operation and maintenance activities and monitoring have been ongoing.

The next site evaluation will be during the Superfund Five-Year Review. EPA is responsible for reviewing Superfund remedial actions at least every five years where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants will remain on site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. CERCLA also requires that EPA report to Congress regarding these sites. A Superfund Five-Year Review Report to Congress is prepared each fiscal year.

- **United Creosoting Company - Groundwater**

Post-Hurricane Harvey conditions of groundwater at United Creosoting Company Superfund site is consistent with historical site conditions that existed before the hurricane made landfall.

On September 11, 2017, groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds to evaluate the potential effects from Hurricane Harvey. No volatile organic compounds or semi-volatile organic compounds were detected in groundwater. Ongoing groundwater monitoring and five-year reviews are being conducted. The site remedy is operating as intended, and the remedy is protective of human health and the environment.

The 100-acre United Creosoting Company site is located in Conroe, Texas. The wood-treating facility operated at the site from 1946 until 1972. Following pressure treatment of lumber, facility operations rinsed the pressure cylinders and routed wastewater to one of two process waste ponds on site. Facility operations contaminated soil and groundwater with hazardous chemicals. The site's long-term remedy included sampling of residential areas, excavation of soil above residential and industrial action levels in the residential and commercial areas of the site, consolidation of excavated soil on site, backfilling and

landscaping of excavated areas, treatment of excavated soil on site using critical fluid extraction (CFE), off-site disposal of organic extract from the CFE process, and on-site disposal of treated soil. It also included excavation and off-site disposal of about 30,000 tons of contaminated soil, and backfilling and restoration of backfilled areas. Construction of the remedy took place between 1992 and 1999.

The next site evaluation will be during the Superfund Five-Year Review. EPA is responsible for reviewing Superfund remedial actions at least every five years where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants will remain on site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. CERCLA also requires that EPA report to Congress regarding these sites. A Superfund Five-Year Review Report to Congress is prepared each fiscal year.

- **Conroe Creosoting Company Groundwater**

Post-Hurricane Harvey conditions of groundwater at Conroe Creosoting Company Superfund site is consistent with historical site conditions that existed before the hurricane made landfall.

On September 11, 2017, groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for semi-volatile organic compounds to evaluate the potential effects from Hurricane Harvey. No semi-volatile organic compounds were detected in the groundwater samples. Ongoing five-year reviews are being conducted. The site remedy is operating as intended, and the remedy is protective of human health and the environment.

The Conroe Creosoting Company site is located in Conroe, Texas, about 30 miles north of Houston. Wood-treating operations took place at the site from 1946 to 1997. Facility activities and waste management practices contaminated soil, sediment and groundwater with hazardous chemicals. In September 2002, the EPA started a time-critical removal action of on-site structures and soils. All the contaminated material, soils, sediments, and solidified wastes were placed inside an on-site Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) vault. A total of 252,000 cubic yards of contaminated material was placed inside the vault. The Record of Decision (ROD), signed on September 29, 2003, set forth the selected remedy for the site, which includes monitored natural attenuation of the contaminants in the ground water, no further action for the on-site soils and offsite sediments, long-term maintenance of the RCRA vault, and placement of institutional controls.

The next site evaluation will be during the Superfund Five-Year Review. EPA is responsible for reviewing Superfund remedial actions at least every five years where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants will remain on site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. CERCLA also requires that EPA report to Congress regarding these sites. A Superfund Five-Year Review Report to Congress is prepared each fiscal year.

- **Brio Refining Company Inc.**

Post-Hurricane Harvey conditions of groundwater and sediment at Brio Refining Company Inc. Superfund site is consistent with historical site conditions that existed before the hurricane made landfall.

On September 8, 2017, groundwater and sediment samples were collected and analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to evaluate the potential effects from Hurricane Harvey. Methylene chloride, a common laboratory contaminant, was the only volatile organic compound detected in groundwater at

0.36 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), as well as in the associated sample blank. No VOCs were detected in the collected sediment samples. The site remedy is operating as intended, and the remedy is protective of human health and the environment.

The 58-acre Brio Refining Company, Inc. site is located 20 miles south of Houston, Texas in southern Harris County. The site was used as a chemical re-processing and refining facility from the 1950's to 1982. A neighboring residential subdivision (now abandoned and the homes removed) was located along and north of the northern boundary of the Site. Mud Gully, a flood control ditch, runs along the western boundary of the site. Chemical disposal practices contaminated groundwater, surface soils and subsurface soils with hazardous chemicals. The final remedy included containment including a vertical barrier wall, site cover, groundwater flow control, long term groundwater monitoring, and channel improvements to Mud Gully. Following cleanup, the site was taken off the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) in 2006. The site is in long-term maintenance by the responsible party. The last 5-year review in 2013 determined the site remedy was still protective.

The next site evaluation will be during the Superfund Five-Year Review. EPA is responsible for reviewing Superfund remedial actions at least every five years where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants will remain on site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. CERCLA also requires that EPA report to Congress regarding these sites. A Superfund Five-Year Review Report to Congress is prepared each fiscal year.

- **U.S. Oil Recovery**

Post-Hurricane Harvey cleanup work continues at the U.S. Oil Recovery Superfund site to address impacts from Hurricane Harvey. No black-oily material found off site in nearby Vince Bayou.

The EPA conducted an on-site inspection on September 4, 2017 to assess the site conditions post-storm making landfall. The responsible party has been directed to sample the water standing in the open tanks and remove the excess storm water from the site. The responsible party has conducted operations to remove the excess water, and ensure that all materials in the former wastewater treatment tanks is secured. These activities will continue until completed. On September 13, EPA On-scene coordinator conducted an inspection of nearby Vince Bayou and did not find any evidence of a black oily discharge or material from the site.

Groundwater samples were taken on September 8, 2017. Common pesticides, metals, and acetone were detected in the samples. Acetone is a common laboratory contaminant which may explain its' presence. Currently, the groundwater is not used as a drinking water source. Soil samples were taken on September 8, 2017. Poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, Semi-volatile organic compounds, volatile organic compounds, and metals were detected. Access is restricted to the site. Therefore, there are no anticipated exposure routes impacting the public.

Sampling is part of the ongoing remedial investigation and a feasibility study will result in setting appropriate cleanup goals for this site. The remedial investigation (RI) serves as the mechanism for collecting data to characterize site conditions, determine the nature of the waste, assess risk to human health and the environment, and conduct treatability testing to evaluate the potential performance and cost of the treatment technologies that are being considered. The feasibility study (FS) is the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of alternative remedial actions.

- **Tex Tin Corporation.**

Post-Hurricane Harvey conditions of groundwater and soil/sediment at the Tex Tin Corporation Superfund site is consistent with historical site conditions that existed before the hurricane made landfall.

On September 11, 2017, groundwater, sediment and soil samples were collected and analyzed for the contaminants of concern (COCs), arsenic and lead, along with additional metals (i.e., antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium); and the volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including benzene, chloroform and dichloroethane to evaluate the potential effects from Hurricane Harvey. All detected chemicals are below the cleanup goals and are consistent with compounds detected in historic samples collected at the site; indicating that the rains from Hurricane Harvey did not impact the site. The site remedy is operating as intended, and the remedy is protective of human health and the environment.

The 170-acre Tex-Tin Corp. site is located in Texas City, Texas, about 10 miles north of Galveston Texas in Galveston County. A tin and copper smelter operated at the site from 1941 to 1989. The site contained numerous waste piles, five wastewater treatment ponds, open and closed acid ponds, slag piles, a permitted low-level radioactive (NORM) waste landfill, and an inactive hydrocarbon recovery facility. Historical operations and waste disposal practices contaminated soil, sediment and groundwater with hazardous chemicals. The site was listed to the Superfund National Priorities List in September 1998; with the Record of Decision on May 1999 and an amendment on September 2000. Cleanup of the former smelter facility and related properties addressed the source of contamination. The site remedy called for solidification of sludge in open pits, a clay cover and RCRA equivalent caps to confine the solidified material. The ground water remedy called for the installation of a slurry wall and monitoring of ground water to document no migration of the plume. Cleanup was completed in 2004. Operation and maintenance activities and groundwater monitoring are ongoing. In addition, Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) was found on the surface during the Remedial Investigation and a radiological screening was conducted. The Fourth Five Year Review was done on December 2, 2014. Redevelopment is ongoing, with a development company plans to use the site as a container facility to support the new Texas City megaport facility.

The next site evaluation will be during the Superfund Five-Year Review. EPA is responsible for reviewing Superfund remedial actions at least every five years where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants will remain on site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. CERCLA also requires that EPA report to Congress regarding these sites. A Superfund Five-Year Review Report to Congress is prepared each fiscal year.

- **Sheridan Disposal Services – Groundwater**

Post-Hurricane Harvey conditions of groundwater at Sheridan Disposal Services are consistent with historical site conditions that existed before the hurricane made landfall.

On September 13, 2017, groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds to evaluate the potential effects from Hurricane Harvey. No volatile organic compounds or semi-volatile organic compounds were

detected in groundwater. Ongoing groundwater monitoring and five-year reviews are conducted. The site remedy is operating as intended, by the Operable Unit 1 (OU1) Record of Decision (ROD) (1988) and OU1 ROD Amendment (2002) and the OU2 ROD (1989). The remedy remains protective of human health and the environment. The remedial action completed for the source control operable unit has achieved the remedial action objectives. There is no evidence of a current exposure pathway for the treated waste material in the former waste lagoon because there are no breaches in the cap. Institutional controls to preclude the use of contaminated groundwater and ensure the long-term integrity of the cap have been implemented. The remedial action completed for the groundwater operable unit continues to meet the remedial action objectives. Concentrations of groundwater contaminants of concern continue to be lower than the cleanup levels identified for the Site. Operation and maintenance (O&M) activities include routine inspections and maintenance of the cap, the site storm water drainage system, and the site monitoring wells, as well as long-term groundwater monitoring.

The Site is located in northern Waller County, Texas, approximately nine miles north-northwest of the City of Hempstead, Texas, and two miles northwest of the intersection of Clark Bottom Road and Farm Road 1736. Sheridan Disposal Services operated as a commercial waste disposal facility from about 1958 to 1984. A wide variety of organic and inorganic chemicals and solid wastes were disposed of at the Site. The facility treated waste by steam distillation, open burning, and incineration. The lagoon was developed as a holding pond for the disposal of overflow wastes and waste treatment residues including ashes, combustion residuals, and liquid wastes.

The next site evaluation will be during the Superfund Five-Year Review. EPA is responsible for reviewing Superfund remedial actions at least every five years where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants will remain on site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) also requires that EPA report to Congress regarding these sites. A Superfund Five-Year Review Report to Congress is prepared each fiscal year.

Debris Management:

TALKING POINT: YESTERDAY TEXAS LAUNCH AN EDUCATION PROGRAM WITH A SIMPLE MESSAGE – HELP US BY SEPARATING YOUR DEBRIS. SORTING DEBRIS CAN SAVE LANDFILL SPACE AND ITS GOOD FOR TEXAS. WE NEED EVERYONE TO DO THEIR PART.

The TCEQ, supported by EPA, launched a social media blitz to encourage the separation of debris today.

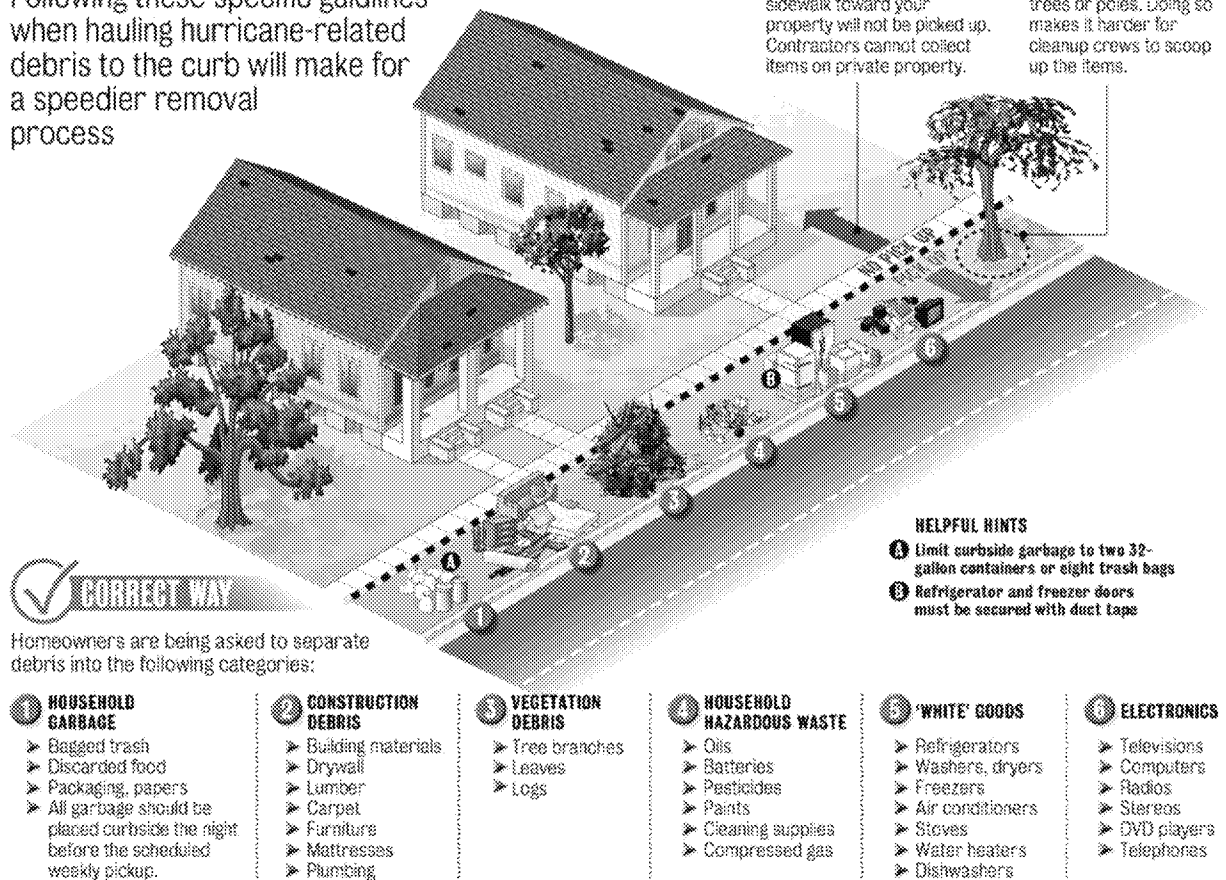
HAULING HURRICANE-RELATED DEBRIS TO THE CURB IN PARTICIPATING AREAS

Following these specific guidelines will make for a speedier removal process.

Check with your local government on what is available for you.

PICKING UP THE PIECES

Following these specific guidelines when hauling hurricane-related debris to the curb will make for a speedier removal process



The TCEQ has approved 118 Temporary Debris Management Sites in areas under the Federal or State Disaster Declaration designations. TCEQ regional offices and local authorities are actively overseeing the siting and implementation of debris and waste management plans in the affected area. EPA, TCEQ and Army Corps of Engineer field observers are visiting staging and landfills to ensure compliance with guidelines. View a map of all Temporary Debris Management Sites on TCEQ's website.

Reconnaissance/Orphan Containers: The TCEQ continues to lead in monitoring facilities that have reported spills. Orphan containers, which include drums and tanks, found floating in or washed up near waterways continue to be gathered, sorted and grouped by type, prior to shipping them off for safe, proper treatment and disposal. Reconnaissance and assessment of facilities and vessels are being conducted to identify any leaks or spills and responded to accordingly. The Unified Command is also

working to ensure the disposal of oil and hazardous materials is conducted properly. Response personnel operating out of Corpus Christi are expected to complete their work this week.

Air Quality Monitoring:

TALKING POINT: AIR MONITORING DATA FROM BOTH TEXAS AND EPA CONTINUE TO BE BELOW LEVELS OF CONCERN. THAT SAID, HIGH RISK INDIVIDUALS – ESPECIALLY THOSE WITH PULMONARY DISEASE, ELDERLY AND CHILDREN – SHOULD CONTINUE TO LIMIT THEIR ACTIVITY WHEN OUTDOOR AIR QUALITY IS POOR.

One of the many preparations for Hurricane Harvey included the EPA, the TCEQ, and other monitoring entities temporarily shutting down several air monitoring stations from the greater Houston, Corpus Christi, and Beaumont areas to protect valuable equipment from storm damage. Since then, state and local authorities have been working to get the systems up and running again as soon as possible. As of Monday, Sept. 11, the TCEQ's air monitoring network is operational 100 percent in Corpus Christi, 96 percent in Houston, and 86 percent in Beaumont. The TCEQ is working to get the complete network fully operational as soon as possible and we will notify the public when the 3 remaining monitors are online. Of the available air monitoring data collected from Aug. 24 through Sept. 14, all measured concentrations were well below levels of health concern. The EPA conducted air monitoring using the TAGA mobile air monitoring bus in southeast Houston neighborhoods nearest industrial sources and data reports for September 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13 are available online at www.epa.gov/hurricane-harvey. EPA has concluded that the probable source of benzene and volatile organic compound readings in the Manchester community in Houston was the roof failure and spill from a light crude storage tank at the Valero Houston Refinery during Hurricane Harvey. EPA investigation into Valero Houston Refinery response and cleanup activities will continue.

Today, TAGA mobile air monitoring bus began monitoring air quality around three additional industrial sources near Deer Park, Texas.

EPA also sent its aerial surveillance aircraft to conduct a screening level assessment to evaluate unreported or undetected releases from facilities with Risk Management and/or Response Plans within the hurricane impacted areas. EPA's plane instrumentation measured 13 chemicals. The Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) aircraft found no exceedances of the Texas comparison values. The screening level results from ASPECT were compared to the ASPECT list of the TCEQ's short-term Air Monitoring Comparison Values and found no exceedances of the short-term AMCVs.

Refineries/Fuel Waivers:

TALKING POINT: EPA REMAINS COMMITTED TO ENSURING TEXANS HAVE READY ACCESS TO FUEL DURING THEIR RECOVERY EFFORTS.

In addition to gasoline waivers for 38 states and D.C., and diesel waivers for Texas, the EPA signed three No Action Assurance letters on Sept. 1 to help address fuel shortages. NAA will help expedite the distribution of existing gasoline supplies to both Texas and Louisiana, while the refineries work to restart and resume normal operations. The diesel waivers and NAA letters are effective until Sept. 15 and should allow for the distribution of fuel to consumers in Texas. EPA approved the request from the State

of Texas to continue to waive requirements for fuels in Texas through the end of the month to help address the emergency circumstances in Texas from Hurricanes Harvey and Irma.

Arkema Plant Fire Update:

TALKING POINT: WE SHARE EVERYONE'S CONCERN FOR HIGH RISK FACILITIES AND HAVE JOINED TEXAS, THE CHEMICAL SAFETY BOARD IN CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION INTO ARKEMA TO ENSURE THEY WERE FOLLOWING THE RULES AND TAKING THE APPROPRIATE PRECAUTIONS.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has completed its response support to the Crosby Volunteer Fire Department and the Harris County Fire Marshal's Office for the catastrophic event at Arkema. A copy of EPA press release and summary information is available at <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/arkema-update>.

As a result of initial chemical fires while the facility was flooded, EPA has collected downstream surface water runoff samples at four locations outside the evacuation zone, near residential areas.

Six surface water runoff samples were collected on Friday, September 1, 2017 in the vicinity of the Arkema plant in Crosby, Texas. Surface water runoff results were less than the screening levels that would warrant further investigation. Each flood water sample was analyzed for volatile organic chemicals and semi-volatile organic chemicals likely to come from the Arkema plant. No volatile organic chemicals or semi-volatile organic chemicals were detected in the surface water runoff samples. Non-quantifiable and compounds not definitively identified are not reported. It is important to note that chemical analysis alone cannot be used as an indication of water safety. In a flood situation, there are multiple risk factors that can cause harm, industrial chemicals are only one of those risk factors. A copy of the data reports are attached.

EPA also sent its aerial surveillance aircraft to test resulting smoke from the fires at Arkema EPA's plane instrumentation is capable of measuring 78 different chemicals, including peroxides.

The Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) aircraft found no exceedances of the Texas comparison values. ASPECT conducted a screening level assessment to evaluate the unreported or undetected releases of hazardous materials or contaminants at the Arkema plant in Crosby, Texas from August 30, 2017 through September 7, 2017. The screening level results from ASPECT were compared to the ASPECT list of Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) short-term Air Monitoring Comparison Values (AMCVs) and found no exceedances of the short-term AMCVs. In addition, the ASPECT was requested to monitor for peroxide which was the source material for the fire. A copy of the ASPECT report is attached.

The TCEQ has an open investigation into the Arkema incident that will include an evaluation of any impacts due to the fires at the site. Additionally, after the final notifications are received, the TCEQ will evaluate the reported emissions events to determine compliance with applicable rules, permit provisions, and notification and reporting requirements. The TCEQ and Harris County Pollution Control are coordinating post-event monitoring, sampling, and complaint response activities. EPA has ordered Arkema to provide a detailed timeline of events and to respond within 10 days to questions about the handling of organic peroxides, which are combustible if not kept refrigerated, the amount of chemical materials, and the measures taken in advance to guard against flooding and loss of electricity. The U.S. Chemical Safety Board has initiated an investigation at the Arkema plant in Crosby.